

THE DAYTONA GAZETTE-NEWS.

15, No. 22

Daytona, Florida, October 31, 1903

Edw. Fitzgerald, Publisher

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We are selling a good, honest and tried
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We know that 'tis good and believe that it
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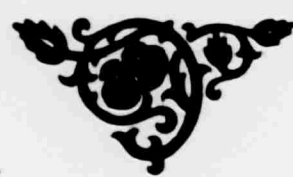
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We can show you some real good values in
**COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
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Bingham & Maley

Furniture and House Furnishings.

Things Fresh, Whole- some and Appetizing!!

It is very important that you be careful in
selecting suitable things to eat. There is no place
in the city where a larger stock is kept and where
goods are sold out and renewed faster. Then this
must be the place to go.

Cigars and Tobaccos in variety, quality, flavor.

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San Mateo Cuttings

NOT A STOGIE.

NOT A CHEROOT.

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Made from Cuttings from the Work
Tables of the San Mateo Cigar
Factory, and therefore contains
the same sweet, fine burning stock
that has made the High Grade
Cigars of this Factory famous.

Five Cents pays for Two of Them.

Box of 50 for \$1.25.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Manufactured by

**S. W. ROWLEY, SAN MATEO,
FLORIDA.**

TO VOTERS ON BOND ISSUES.

The Plans and Estimated Cost of Proposed System of Water Works and Sewerage.

Information regarding the proposed
system of sewerage and waterworks
having been asked for by those qualified
to vote on such questions, the following
is addressed:

1st. The public health being the first
object of interest, it has seemed that
some action to preserve the same should
be taken, and the easiest way is to re-
move from the soil all effete matter and
deposit the same in some place, preferably
a water way, where dilution will
render such matter innocuous. This can
best be effected by a modern sewer sys-
tem.

2nd. The city is rapidly building up in
solid block form, and it has no adequate
protection from fire. One large fire in
any one of the three business blocks
would cause a loss to exceed in cost the
combined expense of the proposed water
and sewerage systems.

The present fire engine is practically of
no use in a fire of any proportion, as the
nozzle is small and the stream divides
into a spray, which at a distance of fifty
feet would be converted into steam, and
could have practically no effect in stop-
ping combustion, and, in fact, would add
to its intensity.

3rd. The insurance rates are very high
on account of inadequate fire protection,
the rate being now for a 1st class town.
With the proposed improvements in
fire protection, the city would be classed
as a 2nd class town, and the insurance
rate would be reduced 25 per cent. on
insurances. Besides the additional security guar-
anteed by reason of having hydrants with
sufficient pressure at all times, not more
than 300 feet apart, which would enable
us to practically confine a fire to the
premises in which it broke out, instead
of the almost certainty of losing a whole
block.

4th. It taxes should be higher, how
could those who now insure be im-
pudently affected? The saving in insurance
would more than offset all additional
tax.

It would seem that this statement
would show some reason why these im-
provements should be adopted, but the
city is a tourist resort, and from the
tourists a large part of the livelihood of
its citizens is derived. Any reason that
should exist that would in any way di-
minish the flow of travel must be removed
as seriously. A report that the
place was unhealthy, or in a bad sani-
tary condition, would harm us, while
the fact existing that all precautions had
been taken to preserve the public health
would give us prestige, and increase the
flow of both tourists and home-seekers.

Now, as to the proposed improve-
ments, and the territory to be covered
with proposed cost, and the source from
which such estimates of cost are derived.

All streets east of railroad, now open
and accepted by the city, from Fairview
on the north to Cedar on the south, one
main line of Palmetto avenue and one
on line of Ever-Hollow ditch, these being
the natural base ways of the city—one
main running through the center of
Midway and one through the center of
Waycross, all other inhabited streets in
this limit to have laterals emptying into
these mains, the proposed system is be-
lieved that its gradient will allow
for extension to cover every platted
street, when necessary for sewerage on
such streets shall exist. That at the
head of every lateral and main and at
such other places as may be necessary,
flush tanks shall be placed to automati-
cally discharge pure water at given in-
tervals into the sewers to wash and
clean them. That all sewage shall flow
to a central well and pumped finally into
the river below Bethune Point, or at some
other point to be selected by the Council
after all plans are finally made. That
the water system shall be a direct pres-
sure system, and shall follow the sewer-
age system in the proposed territory. It
shall have hydrants not more than 300
feet apart, and shall carry a pressure at
all times of 20 pounds to the inch with
ability to increase at call or within 3
seconds to five pounds.

The cost is estimated by competent
engineers at from \$55,000 to \$60,000 as
ample to complete the combined system.
The Council employed Major Hartford,
a noted sanitary engineer, who was with
the city for a week and went over the
ground carefully. His figures were cor-
roborated by Captain Wiley, the city en-
gineer of Brunswick, who went over the
ground plans and stated that the amounts
estimated were ample.

Now as to why we are not able to give
estimated cost, street by street, for your
consideration. The plans in hand are not
complete. The plans in hand are not
at the disposal of the Council, and should
properly come out of the proceeds of sale
of bonds, and be charged up as a part
of the total cost of the system.

In placing the sum to be bonded for at
\$50,000 the Council have considered that
a contingent fund should be on hand to
enable the Board of Bond Trustees to
meet emergencies, if any should arise,
but no more than the actual cost of the
systems will be expended, and all sur-
plus will be returned to the city treasury
upon the completion of the work.

For powers and limitation of Bond
Trustees, see pages 5 and 6 of City Ord-
inance, which can be had on application
to City Clerk. Appended is a copy of the
report of the special committee who vis-
ited the city of Brunswick, Ga., in the
interest of the city.

Respectfully submitted,
THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

Daytona, Fla., 1903.

To the Honorable City Council:

Gentlemen: We, your committee, ap-
pointed to visit and inspect the Sewerage
System of the City of Brunswick, Georgia, re-
spectfully report as follows:

TOWNSHIP.—Brunswick, as a city, is lo-
cated on a low, flat peninsula, which is really
an island in a salt marsh, surrounded on
three sides by the Turtle river. Its mean
level is seven feet six inches above low water
mark. The river, though not wide, is very
deep right up to the city front, and has a
normal tide rise of four feet with a very swift
current. By these figures you will see that at
high water the ground level of the lower part
of the city is only three feet six inches above
ordinary high tide, and in severe storms is
inundated, and in 1898 in the great storm, the
tide water stood at a depth of six feet
above the surface at the pumping station.
These figures are introduced only to show
that in general the situation is similar to that
of our own, and with the exception of Beach
Palmetto, and possibly First street, much
worse in heavy storms.

The system of sewerage is known as the
Wearing System, and was installed by Col.
George E. Wearing, the noted sanitary en-
gineer, and as a whole is very satisfactory
and economical in operation. According to
figures given by City Engineer, there are
twenty-two miles of mains and laterals, with
numerous house-drains, and that nearly
every house within the system limits is now
connected with sewers, and no permit to

build earth closets is now granted on any
street. When the sewer next to the station
now eleven years old, and has only cost \$5.00
for repairs in that time.

The laterals are all cast iron, and are 24, 20,
18 and 16 inches, respectively, with 8 and 10
inch laterals. The house drains are 4 inches.
All the drains and laterals are laid in a
Monsieur pipe, being condemned as unfit to
account for leakage. The entire sys-
tem is laid with Stafford joints, which is a
compound of pitch and sulphur applied
but the City Engineer condemns its use as it
shrinks and admits sand, which is a great
evil. In the making of joints he recom-
mended packing with oakum and filling with
hydraulic cement, and in all repairs and ex-
tensions this is the joint now used in the
Brunswick system.

FLUSHING.—Every lateral throughout the
city has at its head an automatic flush tank
with a capacity of 30 gallons, and each twelve
hours these discharge 120 gallons of pure
water into the head of the lateral. They are
constructed below the level of the street,
the iron cover only being visible, and are easily
and cheaply constructed, and perfect in work-
ing, and only require to be visited once in
each month, when in less than two minutes
the tank can be given new air and they are all
right for another month, by this system the
sewage is so diluted by the immense quan-
ties of water flushed, that when the sewage
matter finally reaches the large sewage well,
from which it is finally pumped, it is only
dirty water, slightly turbid in appearance,
and in which small objects are easily dis-
cerned to a depth of three feet.

By use of this system, formation of sewer
gas is impossible, and at no place was any
odor perceptible, or any hissing of air or
compressed air when man-hole plates were
removed, though they were tightly sealed
with sand.

MANHOLES.—At intersection of every street,
at distances of not more than 200 feet,
these are placed. They resemble a brick-
up well, at bottom of which the sewer runs
open, there is enough room below the
manhole to allow plenty of room for work when neces-
sary, connecting to surface with a circular
manhole, and the sewer is sealed at the top by an iron plate. Into these
manholes all laterals empty. They are, as a
rule, made of brick, and are well built, and
noted on map of sewer system so as to be
easily located by measuring.

POUSES.—Along the course of each main and
lateral, at a distance midway from surface of
ground to top of sewer is laid a line of horse
manure with right joints and discharging
into the shaft of the manhole. They take the
sewage matter from the sewer and keep it
then dry at all times. In no place over the
entire city could we discern any sign of
stench, which was before this was put in,
pudles were the rule.

This feature should be embodied in our
system for Beach Palmetto and in streets
with their connecting side streets.
DISPOSITION OF SEWAGE.—All the mains lead
to a central well, as well as the laterals, which
is located in the pumping station. In Brunswick,
this station is on the low ground, city front,
right in the heart of the city, and is less than
20 feet from the City Hall. It is really a cen-
tral well, and is located in a place where the
sewage matter from the sewer and kept
then dry at all times. In no place over the
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At low water or for about six hours of each
day the contents of this well run by gravity
through the waste main to the river, a dis-
tance of approximately 100 feet. Just why
this well was not constructed on the river
bank and the rest of this waste main saved,
no one seems able to furnish information.
During the remaining eighteen hours the
sewage is pumped into a tank existing, built of
concrete, and secured by angle irons and
bolts, and is located above the ground level. This tank
is connected with the waste main and carries
everything to the river. Our proposition dif-
fers only in that we must pump all the time,
or in other words we must pump all the time
to a new level. From our observation the
sewage matter from the sewer and kept
then dry at all times. In no place over the
entire city could we discern any sign of
stench, which was before this was put in,
pudles were the rule.

TEMPERATURE STATION.—This is a brick building
containing a thermometer, and is located
at a H. F. each and two rotary Worthington
pumps of a capacity of 2,000 gallons each
a minute. The actual cost of this station
was \$200, and the whole outfit can
be reproduced for much less money. Making
second of City Clerk covering a period of
years the annual cost of operation is approx-
imately \$100 per annum.

The city revenues are fees for permits.
COST OF SYSTEM.—This system, as
presented, is the best we could get, and is
although satisfactory always, is at the same
time very expensive. The mains, so we were
informed, are an excellent one. It has been in
operation for 11 years and was the result of a
yellow fever epidemic which nearly cleaned
out the city at that time. We were informed
that owing to poor municipal government the
city at that time was without means and
in debt. The problem was submitted to
Col. Wearing and he designed the system
and recommended its construction. We
found in fact that he estimated the
bonded as only worth one on the dollar and
made the same estimate. The estimate
made by Captain Wiley, makes the whole com-
pleted system \$100,000, but the City Engineer
claims it could be duplicated and improved
for \$50,000, and that the contractors got
rich on the job.

The estimate of Capt. Wiley is that our pro-
posed system combined with a water system
so designed as to meet all future require-
ments, and that such size of mains shall be
used, so that the sewage of the entire plat-
ted city can be safely carried, may be safely es-
timated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

WATER SYSTEM.—As Brunswick does not
own her water supply but depends on a tri-
bute of water from the State, and we were
unable to get such data as we desired. We
found that the use of salt water was a
very serious matter, but that he estimated the
bonded as only worth one on the dollar and
made the same estimate. The estimate
made by Captain Wiley, makes the whole com-
pleted system \$100,000, but the City Engineer
claims it could be duplicated and improved
for \$50,000, and that the contractors got
rich on the job.

Water is obtained, as here, from flowing
rivers and outside the limit we saw several
wells being drilled similar to the way in use
here but nearly everyone uses city water and
it is the opinion that once installed everyone
will eventually use city water. The average
pressure maintained is 20 feet, which is
not increased to 30 and can be made 100.
This will put a solid stream over the tallest
building in the city. Cost of a plant relatively
might be obtained from De Land.

In laying the proposition for Sewerage of our
city before Capt. Wiley, the City Engineer of
Brunswick, together with plat levels as made
by Major Hartford, he spoke highly of Major
Hartford's estimate as a Sanitary Engineer,
and gave us many suggestions of value in con-
siderations. He warned us repeatedly against
the use of Monsieur pipe, saying that the only
pipe which had given trouble in their works was
the Monsieur pipe, among which was the Calumet,
which looks all right and he claims is satisfac-
tory in every respect, though more expensive.
And that we do not permit right angle bends
in mains and laterals as they impede the flow
and cause deposits of sand, the removal of which
is both costly and tedious.

That we do not permit the use of the
substandard joint in clay pipe, but use cast
iron and cement, and in all iron pipes use
lead joint.

That having made ourselves familiar
with the problem, that the contract be let to the
lowest responsible bidder as a whole, be to fur-
nish all material and complete the same in full.
The city to reserve a reasonable sum of the pay-
ment for one year, without interest as a guar-
antee.

We desire to acknowledge the courtesy shown
us by all officials with whom we came in contact.
Information of every kind was freely given,
books, plans and figures placed at our disposal,
and every question cheerfully answered as you
will see by the report.

We would recommend that in event the City
should adopt the Sewerage and Water System
that they secure from Mr. Russell, City Clerk of
Brunswick, typewritten copies of the contracts
entered into by that city, and be used as a
basis for the drawing of a contract for our sys-
tem. It is a carefully written document, and
with the rights of the city are carefully pre-
served and possibility of loss from careless con-
struction are safely provided for.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. HENDRICKS, Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis and two
children, of Cincinnati, are the first
guests of the season at the Bennett
House. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are very
much in love with Daytona, and will re-
main here during the entire season.

HEARST MAY VISIT DAYTONA.

The Noted Newspaper Owner
Will Pass Down the East
Coast Next Month.



William Randolph Hearst is coming to
Florida the latter part of November or
the first of December.

A delegate from the Hearst Club of
Jacksonville went to Atlanta last week
to invite the distinguished editor and
Congressman to visit Jacksonville dur-
ing the Carnival. Owing to previous en-
gagements Mr. Hearst stated that he
could not come at this time, but prom-
ised to pay Jacksonville a visit later in
the season.

Mr. Hearst informed the delegate that
he had planned a visit to Florida the
latter part of November or the first of
December, and that he was going down
the East Coast during that trip.

Now the Gazette-News would suggest
that steps be taken to immediately form
a Hearst Club in Daytona. There are
any number of his admirers here, and a
large club can be organized without any
special effort. After the club is in work-
ing order a formal invitation should be
extended to Mr. Hearst and his party to
visit our beautiful city.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council met in regular session
with President Harris in the chair.
Present, Ald. Porter, Smith, Schmidt,
Matthews, and Atwood.

Minutes of previous meeting read
and approved.

Proposition of Wm. Wicking to place
are light at entrance to depot grounds
free of charge, provided City would
pay for poll and arm, was, on motion
by Schmidt, seconded by Smith, ac-
cepted.

The usual bills, to the amount of
\$255.70, were presented and ordered
paid.

Petition of W. H. and M. H. Peck
for permission to run sewer from Lot
1, Block 3, to deep water in river was
granted, providing usual bond is filed
with the Mayor to repair street.

Mayor Smith then made his report.
Address to Bond Electorate was read.
Moved by Ald. Matthews, seconded by
Ald. Smith, to publish in papers, pro-
vided they mail to each bond elector a
copy of said papers; carried.

Moved by Ald. Matthews, seconded
by Ald. Smith, to allow Justice of the
Peace to use city building; carried.

Moved by Ald. Smith, seconded by
Ald. Porter, that matter of extra mar-
shall be laid over until next meeting for
consideration; carried.

Moved by Ald. Matthews, seconded
by Ald. Smith, that Street Committee
furnish all bills for authorized street
improvements to the Council to be
passed upon and turned over to Special
Assessment committee for assessment
against the property, except that cost
of fills on South Ridgewood be as-
sessed wholly against the city and not
against the property; carried.

Moved by Ald. Matthews, seconded
by Ald. Schmidt that Ordinance Com-
mittee draw and present ordinance
amending bicycle and automobile or-
dinance, requiring all vehicles to carry
lighted headlights at night; carried.

Moved by Matthews, seconded by
Ald. Schmidt, that Street Committee
employ a man to examine and make
competent report on condition of
bridge over North canal on Beach
street; carried.

Adjourned.
J. W. WILKINSON, Clerk.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

There was a bright illumination on
Ridgewood Wednesday evening on the
occasion of Miss Maud Pelletier's six-
teenth birthday. The front of the house
was a blaze of electric lights and Chinese
lanterns out to the borders of the street.
The brilliantly lighted rooms were en-
livened by youthful faces, and forms beau-
tifully groomed, to celebrate the auspicious
event. Miss Maud enjoyed the company
of forty-two of her school mates, and
they remembered her with numerous
handsome presents, and a sewing ma-
chine from her mother. Delicate refresh-
ments were served before the company
separated, all pronouncing it a very
pleasant affair.

Read Carefully

INVESTIGATE and DISCRIMINATE

Pursuant to our promise of last week we
quote you special prices on the following
valuable merchandise—

SHIRTS

2 Styles of Silver \$1.00 Shirts.....	\$.75
2 " " Gold 1.50 "	1.00
2 " " Chatham.75 "55

HATS

2 " " Stonewall Jackson \$3.50 Hats... ..	2.75
2 " " Crushed \$1.00 Hats.....	.60
Stetson \$5.00 Hats.....	4.50

SHOES

Ladies' Kenmore, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2.....	25 to .75
Ladies' Vassar, sizes 3 to 4 1/2, a \$2.00 shoe for.....	1.75
Ladies' Bridal, button, a \$1.95 shoe for.....	1.00
Boys' Kenmore Tans, worth \$2.00.....	1.15
Children's Shoes, sizes 9 1/2 to 3, worth \$2.25.....	1.00
One pair Men's \$2.50 patent leather, size 8.....	2.00
Four pair Women's heavy shoes, 2 1/2 to 4, worth \$1.50.....	1.15

MEN'S TROUSERS

A few pair medium sizes \$1.50 black.....	1.15
Three pair medium size \$1.50 black stripe.....	1.15
Five pair medium sizes, worth \$2.00.....	1.40
Three pair medium size \$1.25 brown.....	.95



We are exclusive agents for Ed. V. Price
& Co., Chicago's famous tailors, and are
now displaying 1,000 samples of cloth
for made to measure suits, separate pants,
coats or vests. Leave your order with
us and get satisfaction.

Smith & Son.

JUST RECEIVED

King Apples,
Fresh Evaporated Fruits,
Fresh Nuts of all Kinds.

S. W. CARROLL.

H. T. HOWARD, Manager.

Drink LILY WATER.....

And Preserve Your Health.

Absolutely freed from all impurities
by the Schantz Filtration Process.
It is recommended by the most emi-
nent physicians to be a pure, healthy
and hygienic water. Plain and car-
bonated.
LILY WATER BATHS, HOT and
COLD, at the Electric Light Plant 25 C.

WM. WICKING, Manufacturer,
DAYTONA, FLORIDA.